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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/797,848	03/10/2004	Souk-Joung Joon	8836-230 (IB12296-US)	5659
22150	7590	08/07/2007		
F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLC			EXAMINER	
130 WOODBURY ROAD			FINDLEY, CHRISTOPHER G	
WOODBURY, NY 11797				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/797,848	JOON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit Christopher Findley
		2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/07/2005</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hibi et al. (US 20020006163 A1) in view of Malone et al. (US 20060115111 A1).**

Re claim 1, Hibi discloses a security system comprising: a camera having a security function (Hibi: paragraphs [0039]-[0040], the intruder detection indicates a security function) for capturing external images (Hibi: paragraph [0035]), determining changes from previous external images, and transmitting alarm control signals and alarm video frames responsive to the determined changes (Hibi: Fig. 5); an alarm generator in signal communication with the video mobile phone for receiving the alarm control signals from the video mobile phone and generating an alarm (Hibi: paragraphs [0080] and [0084]); and an alarm video storage device in signal communication with the video mobile phone for receiving and storing the alarm video frames transmitted from the video mobile phone (Hibi: Fig. 1, storage medium 18). Hibi does not specifically disclose that a video mobile phone is used for capturing input images to be stored on the storage medium. However, Malone discloses an apparatus for capturing information as a file and enhancing the file with embedded information, in which the capture device may be a cell phone that has a camera (Malone: paragraph [0018] and

Fig. 1, capture device 102). Since both Hibi and Malone relate to capturing video and processing the captured video to be stored on a storage medium, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the wireless functionality and certification procedure of Malone with the image processing apparatus of Hibi in order to improve the versatility (i.e., portability) and strengthen the fortitude of the security function of Hibi by utilizing a smaller camera which can transmit encrypted data to a remote storage facility (Malone: paragraph [0008]). The combined system of Hibi and Malone has all of the features of claim 1.

Re claim 2, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video mobile phone comprises: a video input device for capturing and inputting external images into the video mobile phone (Malone: paragraph [0018]); a video processor for comparing video frames inputted from the video input device to generate result values and compressing the alarm video frames according to control signals (Hibi: Fig. 1, the Motion Picture Coding Portion 12 is controlled by the Operation Control Portion 14, which is influenced by the Change Detection Portion 13); and an alarm controller for generating control signals to control the alarm according to the result values generated by the video processor (Hibi: Fig. 1, Operation Control Portion 14).

Re claim 3, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video processor comprises: a video storage device for storing at least one of captured video frames inputted from the video input device and sampled video frames (Malone: Fig. 1, secure storage facility 138); a video comparator for comparing the video frames stored in the video storage device to generate result values (Hibi: paragraph [0173]; Fig. 1,

Change Detecting Portion 13 compares target frame with reference frame); and a video converter for compressing (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture Coding Portion 12) and transmitting (Malone: Fig. 1, Tx 134) the video frames according to control signals from the alarm generator (Hibi: Fig. 1, recording control portion 17 determines whether to store video in the storage medium).

Re claim 4, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video comparator compares the sum of absolute values of differences between the pixel luminance of a current video frame and the pixel luminance of a stored arbitrary video frame with a threshold value defined by an user, thereby generating result values (Hibi: Fig. 5; paragraphs [0173] and [0176]-[0177]).

Re claim 5, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video processor comprises: a video converter for converting the inputted video to generate alarm video according to control signals from an alarm controller and decoding the converted video frames (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture Coding Portion 12); a compressed video generator for generating compressed video with video signals generated during decoding by the video converter (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture Coding Portion 12); and a video comparator for comparing the compressed video to generate the result values (Hibi: Change Detecting Portion 13).

Re claim 6, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the compressed video is produced with a DC coefficient selected from the decoding and a

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motion vector (Malone: [0022], MPEG uses motion vectors for motion estimation and compensation as well as Discrete Cosine Transforms, which generate a DC coefficient).

Re claim 7, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video comparator compares the sum of absolute values of differences between the pixel luminance of a current video frame and the pixel luminance of a stored arbitrary video frame with a threshold value defined by an user, thereby generating result values (Hibi: paragraphs [0173] and [0176]-[0177]).

Re claim 8, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses a security system utilizing a method of securing using a video mobile phone (Malone: Fig. 1, capture device 102; paragraph [0018]) having a securing function (Hibi: paragraphs [0039]-[0040], the intruder detection indicates a security function), comprising the steps of: a) setting a security mode (Hibi: paragraphs [0039]-[0040]) and a threshold value (Hibi: paragraphs [0176]-[0177]) with the securing function as a basis for determining whether there is motion relative to the video mobile phone (Hibi: paragraph [0173]); b) inputting external images captured with a camera of the video mobile phone into the video mobile phone in the set security mode (Hibi: Fig. 1, camera portion 11); c) processing video frames for at least one of compressing (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture Coding Portion 12) and storing the inputted video frames (Hibi: Fig. 1, Recording Control Portion 17) and comparing the video frames to generate result values (Hibi: Fig. 5); d) signaling an alarm according to a result of comparing the video frame (Hibi: paragraph [0084]); and f) transmitting the alarm video frames inputted to the video mobile phone to a storage device (Hibi: Fig. 3).

Claim 9 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Re claim 10, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video frames are originally captured images (Hibi: Fig. 1, camera portion 11 is attached to the Motion Picture Coding Portion 12 as the input for motion picture data).

Re claim 11, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses a majority of the features of claim 11, as discussed above in claims 8 and 9, but does not specifically disclose that the video frames are image frames obtained by sampling originally captured images. However, The Examiner takes Official Notice that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to sample the image frames in order to reduce the amount of image data, thus reducing the amount of processing required for comparing images and the amount of bandwidth required for transmitting images.

Re claim 12, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses that the video frames are image frames compressed from originally captured images (Hibi: paragraph [0035], images captured by the camera).

Re claim 13 the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses a security system comprising: a video mobile phone (Malone: paragraph [0018]; Fig. 1, capture device 102); an alarm video storage device in signal communication with the video mobile phone (Malone: Fig. 1, secure storage facility 138); and an alarm generator in signal communication with the video mobile phone (Hibi: paragraphs [0080] and [0084]).

Re claim 14, arguments analogous to those presented in claim 8 are applicable to claim 8, and, therefore, claim 14 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 8 above.

Re claim 15, arguments analogous to those presented in claim 2 are applicable to claim 15, and, therefore, claim 15 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 2 above.

Re claim 16, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses first and second input terminals (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture Coding Portion 12 may switch between two different inputs); a video converter in signal communication with the first and second input terminals (Hibi: Motion Picture Coding Portion 12); a video storage device in signal communication with at least one of the first and second input terminals (Hibi: Fig. 1, storage medium 18); and a video comparator in signal communication with the video storage device (Hibi: Fig. 1, Change detecting portion 13).

Re claim 17, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses the use of MPEG compression (Malone: paragraph [0022]), which must use a processing apparatus that includes a variable length decoder, a motion compensator, an inverse quantization unit, an inverse discrete cosine transformer, and a summing unit for decoding the compressed video.

Re claim 18, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses a video converter (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture Coding Portion 12); a compressed video generator in signal communication with the video converter (Hibi: Fig. 1, Motion Picture

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Coding Portion 12); and a video comparator in signal communication with the compressed video generator (Hibi: Fig. 1, Change detecting portion 13).

Claim 19 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 17 above.

Re claim 20, the combined system of Hibi and Malone discloses the use of MPEG compression (Malone: paragraph [0022]), which must use a processing apparatus that includes a variable length decoder and inverse quantization unit.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

a. Portable videophone unit

Saburi (US 20030085990 A1)

b. Videophone system for scrutiny monitoring with computer control

Katz (US 20060209178 A1)

c. Subject tracking apparatus

Sakamoto et al. (US 5559551 A)

d. Electronic and structural components of an intelligent video information management apparatus.

Smith et al. (US 5822542 A)

e. Multimedia surveillance and monitoring system including network configuration

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Monroe (US 6970183 B1)

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Findley whose telephone number is (571) 270-1199. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am-5pm, Alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Christopher Findley/

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S. A.
PACIFIC EXAMINER
